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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
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3	SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,	
4	Plaintiff,	
5	v. 17 Civ. 139 (GHW)	
6	GREGORY T. DEAN AND DONALD J.	
7	FOWLER,	
8	Defendants.	
9	New York, N.Y.	
10	November 14, 2017 9:30 a.m.	
11	Before:	1 1 2 3 4 1
12	HON. GREGORY H. WOODS,	
13	District Judge	
14		
15	APPEARANCES	
16	DAVID STOELTING KRISTIN M. PAULEY	
17	THOMAS P. SMITH Attorneys for Plaintiff	
18	McCORMICK & O'BRIEN L.L.P.  Attorneys for Defendants	
19	BY: LIAM O'BRIEN	
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2 **HBEMSECC** (Case called) 1 THE COURT: This is Judge Woods. Do I have counsel 2 for plaintiff on the line? 3 MR. STOELTING: Yes, your Honor. Good morning. 4 David Stoelting, Kristin Pauley and Tom Smith for plaintiff. 5 THE COURT: Do I have counsel for defendants on the 6 7 line? MR. O'BRIEN: Good morning, your Honor. Liam O'Brien 8 9 for defendants. THE COURT: Thank you. I scheduled this conference to 10 discuss the November 7 letter submitted by the parties. 11 12 scheduled a prior conference. I understand that one of the parties was not available to proceed at that time, so I 13 rescheduled today's conference. 14 Since the submission of the joint letter on the 7th 15 there has been some exchange of correspondence regarding 16 potential sanctions related issues. I'll hear from each of you 17 with respect to those issues as well if you are prepared to 18 begin to discuss them. I can tell you that I do not expect to 19 rule on any motion for sanctions during this conference. Any 20 information that you give me with respect to the sanctions 21 issues will really just be for context to begin the examination 22 2.3 of those issues. The issue that was raised in the initial letter is the 24 request by the SEC for leave to quash the 17 nonparty subpoenas

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That addresses the subpoenas.

Let's talk about the sanctions issues that have been raised by counsel for plaintiff. There are two sets of issues. As I said, I don't expect to rule on these motions now. They raise significant questions and I expect to invite full briefing on them. But in order to decide on the appropriate course of action I'd like to hear from each of you now since we are all on the line.

Let me begin with counsel for the SEC. Counsel.

MR. STOELTING: Thank you, your Honor. There are two aspects of the defendant's conduct here that are the basis for this request. The first is spoliation of evidence. And Rule 37(e) says quite clearly that electronically stored information needs to be preserved. The plaintiff issued the document request to defendants in April 2017 calling for all documents concerning the customers, all documents concerning communications with the customers. Documents -- I don't think there is any dispute, encompasses audio recordings.

Mr. Dean was then deposed in July 2017. He did not mention anything about recordings during his investigative testimony in 2014, at a time when he was still working at JD Nicholas. He did say that he occasionally recorded conversations but that he had not done so in three years and that he has thrown out all of the recordings that he did have.

After Dean's deposition was completed in July 2017, he

did not mention anything about recordings. There was no recordings produced to us.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, counsel. Can I pause you for a moment. The 2014 statement was made under oath, is that correct?

MR. STOELTING: Yes, it was under oath. Mr. Dean had counsel with him at that testimony session.

THE COURT: Thank you. Proceed. This is.

MR. STOELTING: The SEC had no knowledge that any recordings had been located or discovered by Mr. Dean or Mr. O'Brien was aware of any recordings until the Eugene Bernardo deposition in Chicago on October 3 when at the very end of that deposition Mr. O'Brien pulled out his laptop and began playing a recording of the conversation between Mr. Bernardo and Mr. Dean. Over our strenuous objections Mr. O'Brien continued with the recording and the objections were because we had never been provided with these recordings, did not even know they existed.

e-mailed to us or tried to e-mail to us several audio recordings which were very large files that did not get through our system, as is very common. Our e-mail system blocked e-mails with large files. In any event, there had been no other disclosure to us about the recordings from the time they were discovered by Mr. Dean in early August until, at the

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earliest, late September. So that's a period of about eight weeks. I'll just emphasize that the SEC's document request from April 2017 says the request is ongoing in nature, responsive documents should be produced as they are found. What should have happened is, we should have been alerted immediately to the discovery of the recordings in early August, but that did not happen.

Once we finally got Mr. O'Brien to tell us that the recordings had been discovered by Mr. Dean, we then said we want Mr. Dean to come in and tell us about the discovery of the recordings. Your Honor will remember that this came up in the October 16 court conference where at the very end of that conference I told the Court about this issue and that Mr. Dean had agreed to come in for another deposition that took place after the close of the deposition cutoff on October 27.

When Mr. Dean appeared in our offices on October 27 for that deposition, we learned for the very first time what had actually happened. And he testified that he had found the recordings in a box in his garage and he has no understanding of how that recording device got in his garage. But he came across it in early August. And then he said he listened to it and made a judgment himself about which recordings were relevant and which were not. He transferred them to some other medium, either a disk or a flash drive, and then gave that disk or flash drive to Mr. O'Brien and then at that point threw the

original recording device into the trash.

We argue that there is certainly a failure to preserve the electronic restored information on the device. There was a failure to disclose to the SEC promptly the discovery of the recordings. There was a failure to disclose to the SEC the destruction of the original device. We have asked Mr. O'Brien to provide to us the format in which he received those recordings from Mr. Dean, but we have not received a response to that request.

And it seems like one of the many problems that arise from this is that Mr. Dean, the defendant, is the one who made the judgment about what recordings were relevant and what were not before transferring them to something else and then giving them to his lawyer. In my mind, there is still a little fuzziness about when Mr. O'Brien learned of the original device, whether he was aware of its destruction at the time or not, or whether anyone other than Mr. Dean listened to the original recording before it was destroyed.

In addition to just not being able to listen to those original recordings and to assess the metadata, there would have been information on that metadata that we would have liked to have known, such as the caller name, the numbers that were involved, and other information that would appear in metadata on audio recordings. We are basically left to trusting Mr. Dean's version of events that he put all relevant

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recordings onto the second device and that that was transmitted to Mr. O'Brien. Obviously, Mr. Dean is someone who has an interest in the outcome of the litigation. So we are not comfortable relying on his representation that all recordings were preserved and, in fact, we will never know that.

Certainly the fact of the destruction had to have been known to Mr. O'Brien in early August. We have asked him repeatedly why were we not immediately told about the recordings when they were discovered. And we have just never gotten an answer from him about why he waited eight weeks to disclose to us the existence of these recordings.

The second issue actually --

THE COURT: Let me pause you on this. Mr. O'Brien, do you care to comment on this issue? At the outset can I hear when you first learn of the existence of these recordings.

MR. O'BRIEN: Your Honor, I don't think the characterization that we have been asked repeatedly is true. As best as I know, we have only been asked once. We can't lock in a definite date. My client advises me that he discovered the recordings in early August and at some point brought those to my attention. I told him to send those to me. We don't definitively know when we received them. I know I was away for part of the time. I know my client was away for part of the time.

We certainly received the recordings sometime in, I

would say, early September, but, again, that is a best guess.

We transmitted when we were preparing for the Bernardo

depositions. We e-mailed those recordings to the SEC. We did

not get any bounce-back notice from the SEC. And we assumed

that they then had the recordings in advance of the deposition.

THE COURT: Do you have the medium that your client used to transmit the recordings to you, the physical medium?

MR. O'BRIEN: We believe it was a disk. We are trying to locate that disk, but we have not located it yet. And with respect to the destruction of the recording device or the storage device, we did not know that our client had destroyed that piece of equipment until right before the deposition.

THE COURT: Anything else on this point at this time,
Mr. O'Brien?

MR. O'BRIEN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Counsel for plaintiff, would you mind proceeding to the second issue.

MR. STOELTING: Yes, your Honor. As your Honor will recall, at the October 16 hearing, which was in response to Mr. O'Brien's motion to quash the SEC's deposition subpoena served on Dr. McCoy, and Mr. O'Brien's argument at that time both in the joint letter and before the Court was that he could not — he thought it was unfair for us to proceed with the McCoy deposition when he did not have McCoy's tax returns and documents concerning other arbitrations that McCoy may have

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to Dr. McCoy that I did not -- I did not believe that to be the case, but I did not want to affirmatively state that that was not the case.

In fact, we took over the representation of our clients, Gregory Dean and Don Fowler, from Ian Frimet, the same attorney who represented Dr. McCoy in his arbitration against Craig Scott Capital. So I wanted an opportunity to confirm that in fact those records had never been turned over to us by Dr. McCoy's prior counsel and by Mr. Dean and Mr. Fowler's prior counsel, Ian Frimet.

Subsequent to the depositions, when we got back to New York, we conducted a search and we were able to confirm that Ian Frimet had not in fact turned over the McCoy arbitration records to us at any point, and we were able then to also pull the entire file from the McCoy/Craig Scott Capital file from the archives and produce that to the SEC.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Let me ask the parties about how we should proceed going forward. The first issue with respect to the alleged spoliation of evidence is one that we will need to address and I'll need to decide before trial.

Counsel for the SEC, what is your view regarding the appropriate timing for a motion with respect to that issue?

MR. STOELTING: Well, we can be prepared to submit a full motion in the next couple of weeks, fleshing out the full

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record on the spoliation issue. I was a little concerned to hear, you know, some pretty vague answers from Mr. O'Brien about when he learned of the destruction, when he received the recordings, and what form he received them. As I mentioned, we had asked Mr. O'Brien for the recordings in the format that he received them from Mr. Dean. If that item has now gone missing, which it appears to have, it appears to have gone missing as well, I think that's an additional concern and additional failure to preserve electronically stored information.

THE COURT: Thank you. Let me just address that briefly. I intended to do it later in the conference, but this may be an opportune time.

Mr. O Brian, you were under an obligation to maintain that record. I'm ordering you not to destroy, dispose of the medium that your client used to transmit this evidence to you. I was somewhat concerned by the fact that it has gone missing.

I don't know the size of your office or the circumstances in which that took place. But in addition to your ethical obligations, because of the importance of this material for discovery in this case, I'm ordering you not to destroy or delete the medium that was used to transmit the information to you.

MR. O'BRIEN: We understand that, your Honor. Often when disks come into our office, our admin, particularly if

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it's electronic, loads the records onto the system, and so we don't necessarily keep all the disks we receive because it's often discovery, etc. that we receive from other parties. But we are trying to locate the disk.

THE COURT: Thank you. You clearly have the sense of the significance of this question and at least the appearance of perhaps improper handling of the materials in the event that that disk also goes missing. I hope that you will conduct a diligent search for it. How large is your office, Mr. O'Brien?

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$  O'BRIEN: We are 12 attorneys and one admin and one paralegal.

THE COURT: Thank you. I hope with an office of that size that you will be able to solve this mystery in a short period of time.

Counsel for plaintiff, let me turn back to you. I appreciate that this is an issue that I am going to need to decide before trial. Is there any benefit to front-loading this motion? In other words, is this an issue that the Court will be considering in the event that there is a summary judgment motion? I don't know if there is a summary judgment motion here.

The ultimate question is, is this a motion that should be briefed now or should it be briefed simultaneously with or following a summary judgment motion, if there is one? If there is no summary judgment motion anticipated, then I would expect

that we would set a briefing schedule for this so I can resolve this promptly in anticipation of our trial.

What is your view, counsel for plaintiff?

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MR. STOELTING: Well, your Honor, after just reflecting for a moment, I think that it probably does not to be front-loaded and that we could — the summary judgment deadline is January 10. We are still assessing the evidence. And in the event we do make a summary judgment motion, we could fold the sanctions issues up with summary judgment. And if we don't make a summary judgment motion, we can still file the sanctions motion on January 10. I think if there is a summary judgment motion, the Court may benefit from kind of a broader view of the allegations and the evidence within the context of the sanctions issue. My suggestion would be to give us until January 10, the summary judgment deadline, and then we can make a summary judgment motion and sanctions or sanctions only at that time.

THE COURT: Thank you. I will certainly want to discuss with plaintiffs if they expect to bring an affirmative motion for summary judgment motion in the case.

What I'll do at this point is simply not set a briefing schedule for the sanctions motion. If it is something that you wish to present to the Court, I just ask that you write me a subsequent premotion conference letter, perhaps together with any motion in connection with any letter sent to

me in connection with a motion for summary judgment. At that point I'll set a briefing schedule for the motion with respect to the alleged spoliation.

MR. STOELTING: Your Honor, if I can get a clarification. The current scheduling order has a January 10 deadline for filing summary judgment motions. Are you asking for another premotion letter if we anticipate summary judgment before January 10?

THE COURT: Give me one second.

In the original case management and scheduling order, which has been modified in part over the course of time, but only in pertinent part, in paragraph 9 of the order you'll see that I require that a premotion conference request letter be sent to me no later than one week following the close of discovery. If a party wishes to bring a summary judgment motion, the language of the paragraph reads as follows, in part: "Any motion for summary judgment will be deemed untimely unless a request for a premotion conference related thereto is made in writing within one week after the close of discovery."

So the reference that I made to a premotion letter with respect to any motion for summary judgment is not a new request, but it's the one that's been enshrined in the Rule 16 order which, as you learned from earlier in this conference, I enforce.

MR. O'BRIEN: Absolutely, your Honor. We are